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istic, separation; of derangement with knowledge, conflict; of manic-depressive insanity, domination; of paranoia, deviation; of the dementias, disorganization; of subnormality, arrest of development. The psychological significance of these terms is discussed and explained at length, and an attempt is made to bring them all into relation. "Judicial Diagnosis by the Association-method," by A. Binet, argues against unlimited confidence in the method for application in practice. The writer reviews the experiments of Henke and Eddy and of Yerkes and Berry, pointing out chances for error, and showing on both theoretical and practical grounds that the method, as used in the laboratory or classroom, is not suited to the conditions of the criminal court. The psychological literature of 1909 is reviewed by Beaunis, Binet, Bovet, Languier des Bancelles, Maigre, and Stern, under the headings of physiological psychology, sensations and movements, perceptions and illusions, associations, attention, memory and images, language, feelings, aesthetics, thought, suggestion, individual psychology, child psychology and pedagogy, animal psychology, judicial psychology, pathology, dreams, treatises and methods, and philosophical questions.

W. S. FOSTER

Il sentimento giuridico. GIORGIO DEL VECCHIO. Seconda Edizione. Roma: Fratelli Bocca, 1908. pp. 26.

Professor del Vecchio, of the University of Sassari, who has previously published several articles on kindred topics,—*L'etica evoluzionista* (1903), *Diritto e personalità umana nella storia del pensiero* (1904),—discusses in the present monograph the "feeling (or sense) of justice" in man, its origin and development. From the time of Aristotle down this "sense of justice" has been attributed to man, but the philosophers have disputed much as to its primary or derived character (these arguments the author briefly summarizes). According to Professor del Vecchio, "the origin and nature of the sense of justice is essentially a problem of the metaphysical order" (p. 12). This, however, does not prejudice in any way the analysis of the psychic *datum* and its proper functions. The "sense of justice" is thus "primary and normal *datum* of the ethical conscience, an element or an aspect of it; and its nature is affective and, at the same time, ideological." A fundamental and distinctive characteristic of the "sense of justice" is its independence of all exterior sanction,—that is just, which is right independent of all positive historical sanction. Thus justice and law differ. No prescription of law can destroy this original faculty of conscience to oppose itself, as supreme principle, to the authority of constituted law (p. 23), this, Hobbes to the contrary notwithstanding. The philosophy of law is rooted in the "juridical vocation of conscience." The "sense of justice" is "the anthropological exigence of law, its primary indication, and the psychic expression of its human necessity."

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

Sulla Craniologia degli Herero. DOTT. SERGIO SERGI. Roma, 1908. pp. 10. (Estr. dal *Boll. d. R. Accad. Med. di Roma*, Anno XXXIV, Fasc. I).

Contributo allo Studio del Lobo frontale et parietale nelle Razze umane. Osservazioni sul Cervello degli Herero. Pel DOTT. SERGIO SERGI. Roma: Fratelli Pallotta, 1908. p. 107, 1 pl.

In the first of these studies Professor S. Sergi gives the results of his examination (description, measurements) of 6 male crania of the Herero (a Bantu people of Damara Land, German Southwest Africa), now in the collection of the Anatomical Institute, Berlin. The skull-capacities range from 1,315 to 1,590 ccm. (4 are 1,500 or over); the cephalic indices from 67.5 to 72.9 (4 below 71). The Herero have a skull-capacity approaching that of the Kaffirs of the S. E. coast,—it is a curious fact that the Bantu peoples of the S. W. and S. E. coasts have a cranial capacity greater than that of those of Central Africa and the region of the upper Congo. The cephalic index of the Herero ranks them among the more dolichocephalic

Bantu. Previous to this paper, but two Herero skulls have been studied (one by Fritsch in 1872, the other by Virchow in 1895).

In his monograph on the brain of the Herero Professor Sergi treats in detail of 14 young adult brains (male 11, female 3) in the Anatomical Institute of the University of Berlin, with special reference to the frontal and parietal lobes. A few of these brains had been previously investigated in a general way by Waldeyer in 1906. Anatomical description and measurements are exhaustive: fissure of Sylvius, fissure of Rolando and the relative development of the frontal lobe, sulci of lateral surface of the frontal lobe, sulci of the orbital surface, fronto-parietal median sulci, sulci of the cranial surface of the parietal lobe, etc. Comparisons are made with similar data for other races, and the 8 figures in the accompanying plate demonstrate well the anatomical facts, by reference to the text-descriptions. The weights of the fresh brains range from 1,146 to 1,470 gr. (the 3 female are all below 1,200; 6 of the male below 1,300 and 2 above 1,400),—the Herero are said to average 1,800 mm. in stature, with head relatively small as compared with the body. Intellectually the Herero are inferior to the Hottentots, whose skeleton and musculature are of a finer structure (their average height is 1,700 mm.). Both Herero and Hottentots belong to the Bantu division of the Negro Race. Some of the facts brought out show how dangerous it is to generalize, *e. g.*, for "all Negroes," as Parker does with respect to the direction of the Sylvian fissure. In the method of termination of this fissure the Herero show 17 simple and 11 bifurcate, a proportion close to that of the Polish brains studied by Weinberg (Javanese, Swedish, Lett and Esthonian brains show a large majority the other way). The development of the upper and lower frontal lobe is more variable in males; and in both males and females more variable on the right than on the left. The absolute development of all the frontal lobe is greater in males than in females. The fissure of Rolando is more irregular on the right in male brains, on the left in female. In male brains left rami, in female right rami predominate. As has been shown for the *Hylobates*, the facts indicate, according to Professor Sergi, the existence in the human frontal lobes of two distinct zones, an upper and a lower, which follow different laws of development. Of these "the upper left has in female brains reached its proportional development with respect to the other parts of the brain, while in male brains has still a considerable evolution to undergo" (p. 40). In the greater frequency of the separation of the inferior frontal sulcus from the precentral and the less frequency of a close anastomosis between them, the Herero brains differ from those of all other races so far examined. In the Herero the upper and lower frontal sulcus shows more divisions than in the European. With respect to the varieties of disposition of the retrocentral sulcus the Herero brains "reveal neither a condition of ontogenetic arrest, nor a phylogenetic record" (p. 83). While not venturing to draw any dogmatic general conclusion from the facts recorded, the author feels authorized to make this statement (p. 103): "The more rational analytical method for the determination of the variability of the cerebral sulci is still in its infancy waiting for the aid of microscopic research; and at present it can be asserted that we do not know a single morphological characteristic of the cerebral sulcature, which belongs exclusively to a given human race. But the frequency of determinate variations indicates sometimes the tendency toward oscillations and divergences, which, with certain limits, seem to be proper to a given human group; but more noteworthy still is the tendency toward the persistence of certain morphological characteristics of the cerebral sulcature in relation to sex independently of all ethnic differences."

A complete analytic study of all the Herero brains here considered will be found in Professor Sergi's more extensive monograph *Cerebra Hererica* to appear in "Ergebnisse einer zoologischen Forschungsreise in Südafrika mit Unterstützung der Kgl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin von Dr. Leonhard Schultze." ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN